



## **NATIONAL STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON STATE SECURITY, INVESTMENT & ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT**

### **OBJECTIVE**

The National Strategic Conference aims to bring together researchers, scientists and scholar students to exchange and share their experiences, new ideas, and research results about all aspects of Security, Finance, Business, Management, Education, Technology and Economics discuss the practical challenges and evidence-based solutions for Nigeria.

### **THEME**

Challenges of Insecurity, Governance & Economic Development in Nigeria

**DATE:** 21st - 22nd November, 2019

**VENUE:** IBB University, Lapai - Niger State, Nigeria

**TIME:** 8:00 am

### **CONFERENCE PANEL**

**Dr. Bassey Anam**

Director, IIPRDS - IDPR  
University of Calabar, Calabar

**Dr. Yeldu Yakubu**

Department of Statistics  
Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi

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# **NATIONAL STRATEGIC CONFERENCE ON STATE SECURITY, INVESTMENT & ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT**

## **CONFERENCE PROGRAMME**

### **DAY ONE – Thursday 21st November, 2019**

Arrival of Guest/Conferees/Delegates

### **DAY TWO – Friday 22nd November, 2019**

#### **OPENING SESSION/PLENARY**

Conference Registration	- 8:00am – 9:00am
Opening Prayer/Welcome Remark	- 9:00am – 9:15am
Institutional Brief/Chairman's Opening Remark	- 9:15am – 9:30am
Plenary Session	- 9:30am – 12noon
Launch Break/Group Photograph	- 12noon – 1:00pm
Plenary Session 2	- 1:00pm – 4:00pm
Policy Review Session	- 4:00pm – 5:00pm

### **DAY THREE – Saturday 23rd November, 2019**

Departure of Guest/Conferee/Delegates



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Given this day 22nd February, 2019 at the University of Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

**Bassey Anam**  
 Director - IIPRDS & UN-African IP-SDGs  
 University of Calabar-Nigeria

**Paul Henderson**  
 United Nations Research Consultant  
 New York, United States

Project Coordinators  
**P. R. Gillah**  
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Dated this day 5th November, 2019  
 University of Ghana, Accra



**Professor Havindra Kumar**  
 former Vice Chancellor  
 Ombudsman, Swarni Vivekanand,  
 Subharati University, Meerut, India.

**Dr. Bassey Anam**  
 Director, IIPRDS  
 University of Calabar,  
 Nigeria

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# Conference Abstracts

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## Job Insecurity and the Performance of Employees in Diamond Bank PLC Abuja

<sup>1</sup>Professor Bello Ayuba & <sup>2</sup>Ndulue Ifeyinwa Theresa

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Business Administration,  
University of Abuja, Nigeria*

### Abstract

This study examined job insecurity and the performance of employees in Diamond Bank PLC in Abuja. The study investigated how fear of unexpected sack, perceived powerlessness about employees' job, fear of early retirement and threat of actualization affect the performance of employees in Diamond Bank PLC in Abuja. The survey research design was used in the study and data was collected from primary source with the use of questionnaire. The Ordinary Least Square regression technique was the statistical tool used to test the hypotheses of the study. The findings of the study revealed that there is a significant positive relationship between job insecurity and performance of employees in Diamond Bank PLC. The study recommends that the top management of the Bank should inform employees in due time about any impending sack rather than sack them unexpectedly without any due notice. The study concludes that fear of unexpected sack, perceived powerlessness about employees' job has a positive significant effect on the performance of employees in Diamond Bank PLC in Abuja.

**Keywords:** *Casualization, Job Insecurity, Perceived Powerlessness, Demotion, Early Retirement*

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## Effects of Medical Waste Disposal Practices on Public Health in Public and Private Health Facilities in Minna, Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Abubakar, Sadiq Abubakar & <sup>2</sup>Akpofure C. Aboloje

<sup>1</sup>Department of Urban and Regional Planning

<sup>2</sup>Department of Mechanical Engineering, The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria

### Abstract

Poor management of healthcare waste exposes health workers and the public to the toxic effects of wastes generated from health establishments like Minna general hospital and other healthcare centers' in Minna. The disposal of these wastes could also lead to environmental problems as well as human health hazard if not done properly. This study examined the effects of medical waste disposal practices on public health in public and private health facilities in Minna, Nigeria. The methods of data collection include questionnaire, personal interview and field survey. The methods of data analysis used for this study include frequency percentage, analysis of variance and chi-square analysis. The finding shows that landfills ranked the highest with 36.7% respondents use of chemical ranked second with 26.6% respondents, incineration ranked third with 20.3% respondents, use of microwave ranked fourth with 12.7% respondents and autoclaves and retort ranked the least with 3.7% respondents. In landfills Minna general hospital ranked the highest with 11 respondents and Faith hospital ranked the least with 2 respondents; in use of chemical, Minna general hospital ranked the highest with 7 respondents and Kpakungu hospital ranked the least with one respondent; in microwaves and other heat and steam-based technologies, Minna general hospital ranked the highest with 3 respondents and Taimako hospital ranked the least with one respondent; in autoclaves and retort, IBB hospital ranked the highest with 3 respondents and the remaining hospitals has no such equipment for waste disposal and in incineration, Kpakungu ranked the highest with 4 respondents and Faith hospital ranked the least with one respondent. The result shows that injury ranked the highest with 41 (51.9%) of the respondents, both injury and infectious diseases ranked second with 25 (31.6%) of the respondents and infectious diseases ranked the least with 13 (16.5%) of the respondents. This shows that effects of healthcare wastes on the health of the people has led to cuts from unwanted theatres sharp objects, pinches from disposed needles/syringes, cuts from disposed bottles, etc. When chi-square calculated was compared with the chi-square tabulated or critical value, it is observed that chi-square calculated was 30.53 and chi-square tabulated was 5.99. Since chi-square calculated is greater than chi-square tabulated, therefore null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected in favour of alternative hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>). Hence the study area complied with national standard best practices for the Hospital wastes management in their activities. It's therefore recommended that the Niger State Ministry of Health in Minna as well as non-governmental organization related to health should train all the hospital staff on management and proper waste handling within the hospitals using national standard and WHO guidelines manuals.

**Keywords:** *Hospital, Private Hospital, Public Hospital, Waste Disposal Practices*

## Perceived Legislation and e-Commerce Adoption: Evidence from Southwest Nigeria

<sup>1</sup>Taiwo, Akeem A, <sup>2</sup>Omojaro, Anthony O. & <sup>3</sup>Ademola, Emmanuel A.

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Business Administration and Management,*

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<sup>2</sup>*Department of Accountancy, Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

Business organizations are now moving- from the traditional and limiting way of transacting to the modernized and unlimited way of exchanging goods and service without much physical contact between both parties which is the underlying principle behind e-commerce. However, one of the major and prolonged concern that restricts its adoption by customers and organizations is perceived legislation which regulates activities on the internet. The study explored the resultant effect of perceived legislation on e-commerce adoption by customers in South West Nigeria. The study adopted mixed methods using structured questionnaire and in-depth interview. Six hundred and sixty-six (666) copies of questionnaire were administered on the customers of four top e-commerce organization in Southwest Nigeria. Six-hundred and twenty-one (621) were retrieved while six-hundred and ten (610) were used for analysis. Quantitative data analysis was carried out through descriptive statistics, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using (STATA 12) and the hypothesis was tested with the use of regression analysis. The findings revealed that the implementation of proper legal and regulatory issues as regards internet will have great effects on the adoption of e-commerce in Southwest Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study recommends that government should take the role of leadership by giving priority to consumer protection, enacting and implementing regulatory guidelines for e-commerce transactions that will keep cyber-crime in check.

**Keywords:** *Internet Security, Perceived Legislation, E-commerce; E-commerce adoption, E-commerce acceptance, e-Commerce use*

## Corporate Governance and Organisational Effectiveness in the Manufacturing Industry

<sup>1</sup>Bako, Yusuf A. & <sup>2</sup>Olabimtan, Rashidat O.

<sup>1&2</sup>*Department of Business Administration and Management,  
Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State*

### Abstract

Corporate governance is a matter of vital concern for all corporations, large or small, publicly traded or privately held. It is a combination of corporate policies and best practices adopted by the corporate bodies to achieve their objectives in relation to their stakeholders. The objective of the study was to investigate the effect of corporate governance on organizational effectiveness. The study adopted a survey research design where data was collected using a structured questionnaire. The study population comprises of 500 of Sona Agro Allied Foods Ltd, Sango Ota, Ogun State. The sample size of 119 respondents was chosen for the study. Data was analyzed through SPSS using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) while the hypotheses were tested using Multiple Regression Analysis. The findings of the study revealed there is a weak positive relationship between all the variables of corporate governance (board size, board composition, governance structure, management compensation structure) and organizational effectiveness. The study recommended that organizations should see corporate governance as a business opportunity that is profitable in the long run, which will give a clearer view of the ultimate goal of organizational success.

**Keywords:** *Corporate Governance, Organizational Effectiveness, Board Size, Board Composition, Governance Structure, Management Compensation Program*

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## An Evaluation of Boko Haram Insurgency on Nigeria-Niger Relationship: A Stakeholders' Perspective

**A. T. Raheem PhD**

*Department of Political Science and Public Administration,  
College of Management and Social Sciences, Fountain University, Osogbo*

### Abstract

Studies abound on Boko haram insurgency and its threat to socio-economic and political stability and existence of Nigeria. Few studies have, however, dwelled on possible implications of the insurgency on Nigeria's relationship with other African countries. This study thus evaluates the implications of boko haram insurgency on the Nigeria-Niger relations from stakeholders' perspective. It specifically examines how Boko haram insurgency has altered the security architecture of Nigeria and Niger Republics and their relationships. Both primary and secondary data were utilized for the study. Primary data were collected chiefly from in-depth interview conducted on carefully and purposively selected 12 key stakeholders that cut across the experts in academics, the Legal officer of the Niger Republic Embassy in Abuja, and the officers at the Nigeria Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Abuja. The views of the respondents were thematically analysed using content analysis to address the research assumptions. The study reveals that the insurgency has not affected the security architecture of the two countries negatively but has rather reinforced the commitment of both countries on their military tactics, having both considered Boko haram as threat to their peace, stability, security and existence. It is equally established that the fight against Boko Haram insurgency has deepened diplomatic ties between Nigeria and Niger Republics instead of causing diplomatic row between them. It is therefore recommended that both countries should adopt a unanimous military strategy in terms of intelligence sharing, logistics and equipment to end Boko Haram or any other insurgency.

**Keywords:** *Insurgency, Stakeholders, Boko haram, national security, Security Dynamics*

## Influence of Casualization on Organisational Commitment of Commercial Banks Employees for Economic Development in Yewa-South Local Government Ogun State

<sup>1</sup>Jimoh, Ibrahim B. & <sup>2</sup>Afolabi Bukola M.

<sup>1</sup>Office Technology and Management Department  
The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, P. M. B. 50, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>Office and Information Management Department, Lead City University Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State

### Abstract

Casualization of employment is growing at an alarming rate especially among private organizations. More and more workers in permanent employment are losing their jobs and are being re-employed as or replaced by casual or contract workers. This study therefore investigated the influence of casualization on organisational commitment of commercial banks employees for sustainable industrial development in yewa-south local government ogun state. The study employed a descriptive research design. The population consists of all commercial bank employees in yewa-south local government Ogun State, a sample of fifty (50) commercial bank employees were randomly selected from five commercial banks in yewa-south local government Ogun State, Nigeria. The main instrument of data collection was a structured and face validated questionnaire for casualization and Predictors of Organisational Commitment Inventory (POCI) developed by Donstein and Matalon (1998). Product moment correlation and multiple regression analyses were used in analyzing the data collected. The result shows that there is a strong positive relationship between casualisation and organisational commitment of commercial bank employees in yewa-south local government. It was concluded that casualization has a very strong influence on the organisational commitment of employees in commercial banks in yewa-south local government ogun state. It was recommended among others that commercial banks should recognize the essence of employment and job security in improving Organisational Commitment of its employees.

**Keywords:** *Casualization, Organisational Commitment, Commercial Bank, Economic Development*

## Management of Internally Displaced Persons Camps: A Case Study of Kuchingoro Camp in FCT Abuja

**Kanu Blessed Chinwendu**

*Planning Department*

*Anambra State Housing Development Corporation*

### Abstract

The study is on Managing of Internally Displaced Persons Camp in Nigeria a case study of Kuchingoro Camp in Abuja Municipal Area Council, FCT Abuja. The study aimed at assessing the current management strategies in displaced people's camp in Kuchingoro, FCT, Abuja using descriptive and analytical method. The results show that 76.6% of the 273 questionnaires administered to the sampled population in the camp were completed and returned. However, five persons were selected for interview each from the six NGOs that visited the camp in addition to the three staffers from FCT Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) who were charged with the responsibility for managing Kuchingoro Location in FCT. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for the analysis of data collected and was presented in tables, bar chart and pie chart. The level of assistance provided to the IDPs within the camp was ascertained and was observed that 69% of the sampled population do not feel safe in the camp and requires shelter (28%), security (21%), food (19%), job (18%), healthcare facilities (8%) and school (7%). Also, the findings showed that the challenges faced by governmental and non-governmental organizations while managing the camp include lack of funds (32%), communication barrier (23%), insufficient relief/aid material (15%), inadequate transportation system for easy conveyance (13%), Inadequate security (10%) and lack of coordination of activities (7%). Based on the findings it was recommended that FCT Emergency Management Agency through the auspices of National Emergency Management Authority should build an ideal camp for the IDPs and should also involve the NGOs and other agencies in developing empowerment programs that will assists the IDPs to be self-reliance and self-employed.

**Keywords:** *Internally Displaced Persons, Management agency, Kuchingoro Camp, FCT Abuja*

## Resilient Framing Infrastructure for Rapid Rural Development

**O. I. Ogunyinka**

*Department of Computer Engineering,  
The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria*

### Abstract

The major occupation of rural settlers is farming. However, due to the primitive farming tools and irrigation methods, farmer produce can hardly feed the rural areas not to talk of generating income for the needed development. In addition, the lack of development and sustenance had contributed greatly to the rural to urban migration which is gradually making the rural areas desolate. This paper presents a microcontroller based Client/Server Irrigation System for very large scale farming. The client terminals are positioned strategically within the farm to monitor the soil moisture and send its readings to the Server terminal through an RF radio. The server terminal compares the received readings with the set threshold to determine if irrigation is required or not. For irrigation to occur, the Server terminal activates the water pump and opens the corresponding water valve that connects to the farm area monitored by the client terminal. This irrigation system is resilient as it adapts to varying weather condition since it will be positioned on the farm. It also guarantees the cultivation of very large farm areas which will ensure rapid rural development through increased income from the sales of the farm produce. In addition, this system conserves the use of scarce water resources.

**Keywords:** *Resilient, Irrigation System, Client/Server, Rural Development and Soil Moisture*

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## The Law and Challenges of Insecurity, Good Governance in Nigeria

**Badmus Mutiu Aderemi**

*General Studies Department, School of Communication and Liberal Studies  
Lagos State Polytechnic Ikorodu*

### Abstract

The main focus of this paper is to examine the provision of s.11 and S.13 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Nigeria is at the brink of a failed state. Any nation that cannot guarantee the safety of her citizen is regarded as a failed State. The spate of kidnapping across the country, armed banditry in the North west, Boko Haram Insurrection in the North East, Herdsmen and farmers conflicts in the north central, incursion of Fulanis Invasion in the South West and South East, Military unrest in the Niger Delta (South South) scores of Nigerians had met their untimely death. Effort of the Nigerian State to curb this menace had proved abortive. Unless something is urgently done, there is likelihood of balkanization of Nigeria as a sovereign country. To conclude the various organs of Government must wake up from their slumber to pursue vigorously the attainment of political, social and Economic objectives as entrenched in the 1999 constitution of the federal Republic of Nigeria.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity, Good Governance, Kidnapping, Boko Haram, Law*

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## Management of Finished Goods Inventory and the Performance of Soft-Drink Manufacturing Companies in North Central Nigeria

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### Abstract

Since the inception of Nigeria Bottling Company and Seven up company in 1951 and 1926 respectively in Nigeria, the issue of keeping finished goods inventory at reasonable levels has been a major challenge that has affected the company's profitability, sales volume, turnover as well as customers' patronage. This study examined the management of finished goods inventory and the performance of soft-drink manufacturing companies in North Central, Nigeria. The study examined how forecasting demand, product handling as well product planning and warehouse management influence on the performance (sales volume, customer satisfaction, inventory turnover rate and profitability) of Soft-drink Manufacturing Companies in North-Central Nigeria. The study adopted a combination of survey, explanatory and exploratory research, which involved the use of primary data for analysis. The data collection exercise involved a focus group discussion (FGD) with different targeted group of customers. The total population of study was two hundred and forty-nine (249) management staff of Nigeria Bottling Company Ltd and Seven-Up Bottling Company Plc in North Central, Nigeria and a sample size of one hundred and fifty-three (153) was drawn using Taro Yamane's sample size technique. The study covered a period of 10 years from 2009 to 2018. The hypotheses were formulated in null form in line with the objectives of the study and the ordinary Least Squares (O.L.S) method of regression was employed for the analysis of the data collected. Findings revealed that there is a positive significant relationship between management of finished goods inventory and the performance of soft-drink manufacturing companies in North Central, Nigeria. The study therefore recommends that the management of Nigeria Bottling Company Ltd and Seven Up Bottling Company Plc should continue to improve and update the methods of managing finished goods inventory since there is a positive significant relationship between the management of finished goods inventory and sales volume, which can be done by accurately forecasting demand in other to avoid over stocking or going out of stock.

**Keywords:** *Economic order quantity, Out of stock, Over stocking, Holding cost, Ordering cost*

## Proliferation of Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALWS) and Ethno-Religious Conflicts in Kaduna State, Nigeria (2012 to 2018)

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### Abstract

Hardly a year passes without a media report of deadly ethno-religious conflicts in various parts of Nigeria which result in the wanton destruction of lives and property of the citizens. In the mainstream discourse, the use of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) have been variously attributed, as the trigger for the recurring ethno-religious conflicts. However, this paper attempts to unravel, using evidence from primary and secondary sources, which builds upon the fragile-state theoretical framework of analysis, the phenomenal recurring incidences of ethno-religious conflicts in Nigeria, with particular emphasis in Kaduna state where the phenomenon is most endemic, from 2012 to 2018. The study adopted a time-series survey research design. A multi-stage purposeful sampling technique was adopted in selecting three hundred and thirty-seven (337) respondents from the three local government areas in the study area. The data obtained were statistically analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). Though our research question was: 'did the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) precipitates the recurring ethno-religious conflicts in Kaduna state during the period 2012 to 2019?'; the findings however reveal that a multicollinearity of factors, notably, high-level of illiteracy, endemic poverty, unemployment, inequality and widespread drug-abuse among the youths, concomitantly explains the behavior of our dependent variable, i.e., the recurring ethno-religious conflicts in Kaduna state during the period 2012 to 2018. To mitigate and possibly annihilate this ever-recurring social anathema in Nigeria, the Nigerian government, should, as a matter of urgency, address the multifaced vices of poverty, unemployment, social and economic inequality as well as endemic illiteracy bedeviling the society in Nigeria in general, but particularly in Kaduna state.

**Keywords:** *Ethno-religious Conflicts; Failed-state theory; Kaduna state; Multicollinearity; Proliferation; Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs).*

## Participatory Policy Process; A Road Map to Economic Development: Evidence from Nigeria

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### Abstract

Participatory policy process in Nigeria is commonly known to be dominated by elites, and control all stages of policy process. With regards to this, citizens are denied the right to contribute in policy process, thereby taking by surprise at implementation stage. Given to the fact that policies produced from true sense of participatory process stand the chance of adoption and support, the gap this denial creates makes citizens to withhold compliance, or in some cases outrightly stand against such policies. This is because they perceive such policies as alien to them, even when the policies could make direct impact in their livelihood. As such, this scenario has negative impacts on economic development of the country. This paper argued that the Nigerian policy environment is not democratized for citizens' participation. Thus, policy making process has remained fundamentally elites dominated and its environment is largely repulsive to engaging citizens in the country's quest for economic development. Since modern economic development is citizen driven, and utilizing secondary source of data, the paper recommended a participatory policy process that will give the citizens sense of belonging, perceiving such policies as their initiatives, and reinvigorating their patriotic spirit towards realizing economic development. The paper adopted social inclusion theory for analysis.

**Keywords:** *Public policy, Participatory policy process, Economic development, Social inclusion theory*

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## Bank Credit and Micro-Enterprises Performance

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### Abstract

The growth of micro-businesses is fundamental to the development of any economy. This motive can be bolstered by adequate financing of micro-businesses. The study seeks to investigate the impact of bank credit on the growth of micro-businesses in the country for the period 1990-2018. The study adopted a survey research design where data relating to bank credit as well as the growth of micro-businesses were collected from CBN bulletin which covered the period earlier stated. Econometric model was specified and analyzed using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) technique to ascertain the relationship between the variables. The findings of the study revealed that interest rate, money supply and commercial bank credit has a positive significant effect on the growth of micro-businesses in the country. The study concluded that bank credit has a significant effect on the performance of micro-businesses in the country. Following the revelations of the study, it was recommended that there is a need for government to create an enabling environment that will make the practice of micro-businesses more efficient.

**Keywords:** *Micro-business, Bank credit, Loans, Interest rate, Commercial bank*

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## Evaluation of International Border Areas on Housing Characteristics in Ogun State, Nigeria

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### Abstract

Settlements at international border especially those connecting developing countries exhibit unique spatial arrangement due to inhabitants sharing similar socioeconomic and cultural features. However, study linking these factors with housing development patterns at international border is limited or non-available. Hence, this provides crux of the current study. Through application of scientific method, a sample size of 361 was carefully selected among the residents in three towns at Nigeria-Benin Republic international border. Every 5<sup>th</sup> household head was systematically sampled to obtain opinions through well-structured questionnaire instrument. At initial stage of the empirical analysis, the study employed Ripley's K – Function to investigate housing formation pattern in the study area where it was discovered that housing development pattern at Nigeria-Benin Republic international border generally followed a clustered pattern. Socio-economic and cultural factors responsible for such pattern style were examined with the use of Spatial Probit Regression (SPR). From findings, it was discovered that ethnic group, income, occupation, commercial space demand, and education were significant factors as socio-economic and cultural factors that determine housing formation pattern in the study area. Therefore, the study affirmed that socio-economic and cultural factors largely determine the way housing structures are organized in neighbourhoods and, thus, have far reaching implications for sustainable housing development in international borders. Since ethnic group belonging was found as most significant factor through findings, the study recommends that there is need for government to set up joint and consultative forums for educating the predominant ethnic groups in the Nigeria-Benin Republic international border towns.

**Keywords:** *Evaluation, Boarder, Housing Characteristics, Development, Ogun State*

## Industrial Relations Practices in Rivers State: The Views of Three Host Communities

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### Abstract

Industrial relations practices require the demand on the part of the publicist to foresee emerging conflict, communicate same and represent existing organization's interest and as well analyze human industrial issues as required by common sense and ethics. Perpetual outbreak of conflicts, whether between the management and her internal publics or striving communities remains that the industrial relation officer is incompetent. The paper then intends to investigate into the efficiency role of industrial practice from three selected companies in Rivers State. Three communities were employed to this effect, thus Aluu, Choba and Alakahia. Result shown through the use of Linkert's scaling method, revealed that the issue of dishonesty; follow-up and availability of industrial relation officers accounts for the continual outbreak of conflict. It then remains, the paper concludes, that conflicting communities can be rid of crisis if the companies so wish, thus by strategically positioning their industrial relations offers.

**Keywords:** *Industrial relations practice; Host communities*

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## Insecurity and Development Challenges in Education in North-East Nigeria

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### Abstract

Insecurity in the north-east region of Nigeria has witnessed a lot of developmental challenges in education section/ sector, insurgency and its unchecked activities has brought challenges in the development of schools and schooling activities in the region, this is a great setback to education. The greatest challenges education faced in terms of development is that due to unchecked activities of book haram in the region, killings, adoption/kidnapping of students has become a great barrier and big security challenges to Schooling activities and this has brought an end or put on hold to pupils/students going to school.

**Keywords:** *Insecurity, Development Challenges, Education*

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## Impact of Information Technology in Secondary Schools in Kebbi State

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### Abstract

This paper examines the impact of Information technology in public secondary schools in Kebbi State and how information's technology have affected every aspect of human activity and have a potential role to play in the field of education and training, specially, in distance education to transform it into an innovative form of experience. The need of new technologies in teaching learning process grows stronger and faster. The information age becomes an era of knowledge providing sound and unmatched feasibility for discovery, exchange of information, communication and exploration to strengthen the teaching learning process. Information technologies help in promoting opportunities of knowledge sharing throughout the world. These can help the teachers and students having up-to-date information and knowledge. Accurate and right information is necessary for effective teaching and learning; this paper was purely conceptual in nature and the researcher had employed secondary methods of data collections through the application of test books, journals, magazines, interment and other secondary valid information. The researcher had fundamentally stated it findings and recommendations.

**Keywords:** *Role, Information, Primary, Secondary, Technology*

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## Nature and Pattern of Computer Education among Orphans in Orphanage Homes Nigeria

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### Abstract

The study examined Nature and Pattern of Computer Education Among Orphans in orphanage homes Nigeria. Orphans are children's that are badly affected as a result of natural disaster and manmade disaster. United States Agency for International Development, argued that, orphan's children have reduced in other countries such as Asian, and Latin American. However, the number of orphans have grown up in Nigeria due to number of factors such factors are crime, HIV AIDS poverty and other related factors The study highlighted the emerging challenges in the lack of proper computer technology that could be able to improve the innovative pattern of Nigerian orphanage homes which raises number of concern demanding effective and efficient transformations from the government, non-governmental organizations, shareholders, spiritual organizations individual and many more. The article, consulted several valid second hand information by identifying, accessing and explaining ways in which government should improve and imposed computer technology in transforming the lives of orphans in orphanage homes in Nigeria The findings, therefore, revealed that, the impossible actions by the government due to inappropriate concentration on the level of skills and innovation which has manufactured lack of computer skills among them Conclusion and recommendations are drawn to guild possible actions plans for sustainable build in orphanage home.

**Keywords:** *Education, Orphans, Orphanage, and Nigeria*

## Plato's Allegory of the Cave and the Nigeria Leadership

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### Abstract

Human beings are endowed with innate capacities which they use in confronting the myriad social challenges that confront them. This underscores the various social institutions, aimed at mediating conflict and ensuring orderliness in the society. It was against this backdrop that when Athens in the 5<sup>th</sup> century was confronted with some social disorder; an institutional change became inevitable. Plato, one of the philosophers of the time quickly noticed the drift and called for an overhaul of the leadership structure. His solution was that leadership should be bestowed on the shoulders of Philosopher Kings. Since the 1960s to the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Nigerian leadership has demonstrated their incapacity to deepen development in the country. This is in spite of the vaunted wealth of the country in natural and human resources. Nineteen years to the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Nigeria is still tormented by macroeconomic crises. This study seeks to explain that Nigerian leadership is still in the Plato's Cave. This is a qualitative research, and data collection was based on secondary sources. This include review of relevant literature, browsing of internet, visit to notable research centers like the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs (NIIA) and the Center for Black Arts and African Culture (CBAAC). It was discovered that Nigerian leadership is still unable to appreciate the essence of development. We, therefore, recommend that Nigerian leaders must be made to rise above appearances and face the reality of good governance.

**Keywords:** *Primordialism, Allegory of the Cave, Leadership, Development*

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## Political Insecurity and Development Challenges in Nigeria

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### Abstract

Nigeria Since her political independent in 1960 has been battling with series of development challenges. This paper examines political insecurity as one of the major challenges facing development in Nigeria. The paper critically examined how political insecurity undermined the development of Nigeria. The paper explained the concepts of political insecurity, development, and how they are intertwined. The paper examined the causes of political insecurity and its challenges to development of Nigeria. The paper adopted secondary data as its methodological approach. The paper reveals that injustices, leadership failure as a result of bad governance and political deprivation are responsible for the political insecurity which is a challenge to development in Nigeria. Therefore, the problem of political insecurity can be addressed through proactive and sustained policies by leaders in government.

**Keywords:** *Political Insecurity, Development, Governance*

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## Technological Innovation and Organizational Performance

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### Abstract

For any organization to succeed, it should be able to compete within its market, and attempt to rub shoulders with other competitors on the international frontiers. The study seeks to investigate the effect of technological innovation of organizational performance. The objective of the study was decomposed to find out the impact of Strategic planning capability & Marketing Planning Capability on Organizational Performance. A descriptive survey design was adopted for this study. A sample size of 96 employees in the study area was selected using a convenience sampling method. A structured questionnaire was utilized to collect the needed data from the respondents. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics while the hypotheses were tested using simple linear regression. The finding of the study revealed that strategic planning capability and marketing capability have positive relationship with organizational performance ( $p= 0.000$ ). Based on the findings, it was concluded that technological innovation has an effect on organizational performance. Following the findings of the study, it was recommended that there should be pragmatic strategic planning capability in order to deliver superior performance and ultimately sustained competitive advantage.

**Keywords:** *Innovation, Marketing Planning, Organizational performance, Strategic Planning, Technology*

## The Place of Multilingualism in National Development

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### Abstract

This piece is divided into four parts. In the first part a brief explanation of the term multilingualism is given and the phenomenon is described with references to its occurrence across the world, Nigeria and individuals. The second part discussed language and national development by examining the indices of national development of which language is an integral component. The third part describes language planning and language policy by focusing on the types and activities of planning as well as policy decisions and provisions on language in Africa and Nigeria. Lastly, the implications of language policy and planning for national development are observed by identifying the desirable goals of the Nigerian nation and then suggesting some steps for removing the constraints on language planning and policy formation. In all, while the study has only attempted to study salient issues in the field, it does not claim to have fully exhausted the points or treated all the issues in details.

**Keywords:** *Multilingualism, National Development*

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## Public Expenditure and National Security in Nigeria (1999-2018): An Empirical Analysis

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### Abstract

Arguments and mixed reactions have trailed the possible implications of government expenditures on various sectors of Nigeria. The bulk of studies have however focused on economy while the security sector which has so far remained volatile and fragile has least been considered. This study assessed the effect of public expenditure on national security in Nigeria between 1999 and 2018. It specifically analysed the relationship and trend analysis of health, social and security expenditures in Nigeria within the study area. The research design used in this study was the ex-post-facto research design and data were obtained from both the CBN Statistical Bulletin and World Development Indicators on various issues in Nigeria. The analytical method adopted was the descriptive and inferential statistics incorporating Ordinary Least Square Method and Cointegration analysis. In respect to the findings, regression results on relationship between Government Recurrent Expenditures on Security and National Security was carried out and reveals that Defence Expenditure has significant effect on National security, Government social expenditure accelerates national security, military expenditure does not significantly affect national security and per capital income significantly influence national security. Regression Result on relationship between National Security Expenditure and Government Public Expenditure in Nigeria reveals that defence expenditure does not accelerate government public expenditure and government social expenditure does not significantly drive government public expenditure. Therefore, public expenditure has not significant influenced national security and it was therefore recommended that government should divert more attention to social and health sectors to promote national security in the country.

**Keywords:** *National security, Government expenditure, Economy, Health, Social security*

## An Analysis of Selected Editorial Opinions on the Disobedience of Court Orders by the Federal Government of Nigeria

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### Abstract

The dearth of effective and selfless leadership has been a major challenge in Nigeria. The standard of leadership across all levels in the country seemingly drops with each dispensation. Although the country returned to democratic rule in 1999, Nigerian leaders have arguably ruled instead of governing the country. There seems to be a culture of impunity across all levels and the political leaders have not been adequately accountable to the people. Government business has been reduced to the personal interest of those occupying public offices. The judiciary is regarded as the hope of the common man, but this maxim is becoming less true with each passing day as the executive selectively obey court judgments and the mass media selectively carries out its constitutional duty of holding the government accountable to the people. This study seeks to evaluate the level of obedience to the rule of law by the Federal Government of Nigeria using the cases of Sambo Dasuki, Ibrahim El Zazaky and Omoyele Sowore who have been in detention for varying lengths of time. Using the foundation of the Agenda Setting and Framing theories, the paper evaluates the opinion of three Nigerian national newspapers on the cases under review. Critical Discourse Analysis is the chosen method for the conduct of the study

**Keywords:** *Leadership, Rule of law, Separation of power, Media framing*



